













**EXTRACT.**

ROMANCE FROM THE SPANISH (A.D. 1500.  
(Translated by BARONESS SWIFT.)

Verdant fields bloom fresh and sweet  
Where the waves of Tiberius flow;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling for us which round her grow.

On the fertile meads around,  
And the forest's cool green gloom,  
Where her footsteps touch the ground,  
May each bud break forth in bloom!  
Lilies white and aloes-pinks sweet  
Now in brightest colours blow;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling for us which round her grow.

Dewy pearls the rosy daws  
Cast down from its portal's height,  
And upon the verdant lawns  
Crystal drops are gleaming bright.  
Like the sun with fiery heat  
While a ruby gem doth glow;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling for us which round her grow.

Now a gentle perfume d'breasse  
O'er the waving herbage plays;  
While betwixt the leafy trees  
Nightingales intone soft lays,  
The bright nascent moon to greet,  
With sweet voices twitt'ring low;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling for us which round her grow.

## EXTRACT

ROMANCE FROM THE SPANISH (A.D. 1560).  
(Translated by BARONESS SUFFOLK.)

Verdant buds bloom fresh and sweet  
Where the waves of Ebro flow down;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling flow'rs which round her grow.

On the fertile meads around,  
And the forest's cool green gloom,  
Where her footsteps touch the ground,  
May each bud break forth in bloom;  
Like white and dove-oliva sweet  
Now in brightest colours blow;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling flow'rs which round her grow.

Dewy pearls the rosey dawns  
Cast down from its portal's height,  
And upon the verdant lawn  
Crystal drops are gleaming bright.  
While the sun with fiery heat  
Like a ruby gem doth glow;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling flow'rs which round her grow.

Now a gentle perfume'd breeze  
O'er the waving herbage plays;  
While betwixt the leafy tress  
Nightingales intone soft lays,  
The bright nascent moon to greet,  
With sweet voices twitt'ring low;  
For she comes with tripping foot,  
Calling flow'rs which round her grow.

## NEWS OF AFGHANISTAN

Scattered here and there in the more thickly populated districts of Afghanistan is a fairly large number of Eastern Jews—Jews differing but little from their brethren of the Occident in type and in appearance, it is true. These are more numerous in the Balkans and the Caucasus, where they frequently met with torments, and in the borderlands of the country, abutting on the Turanian Empire, and on the borders of the Three Great Khanates of Central Asia. They stretch away in small communities among the man-stealing Turkomen who will treat and abuse them, among the fanatical Hakkari who despise and oppress them, and among the Bektashis and the Circassians, who sometimes are cruelly and unprovokedly murdered. Others are gradually becoming more and more tolerable for them. There are of every class and variety, ranging from the native-born Jew, *whô' d' la*, the genuine Turkoman, drags a Persian man-slave at his horse's tail and thrashes the poor wretches with all the vigour and perseverance of a Turkoman master—to the immigrant from Russia, who has been trained to the trade of a drawer of water to his Moslem lord, from the wealthy Cabul merchant, with connections in every corner of Central Asia, to his poorer co-religionist who, runner and messenger combined, discharges his duty of postman and telegraphist in a way that excites the admiration and envy of Western travellers. The Afghan Jews are of many different types, and their sengers are among the most trustworthy, trusted, honest and reliable, Europeans have no hesitation when dealing with an Afghan Jew where they would not dream of depending upon his Moslem fellow-countrymen. In the accounts reaching this country of late from St Peter Lunede's Mission in Northern Afghanistan the Jews have more than once been referred to as the most honest and trustworthy of the people. I have commented on the valuable services the Jew renders the country, and what important help they could give any civilising power which should choose to avail itself of their aid. At any time, all the facts that could be gathered respecting the condition and numbers, the status and customs of our Afghan co-religionists, are eagerly scanned by Jewish readers. But, just as the Jews of such imperial magnitude are at stake in that quarter of the world, all and everything relating to these Eastern Jews must have a surpassing attraction for their English co-religionists; the more so as no connected account of them has ever yet been given to the public. In my more notable explorations of Central Asia, I have been struck by all who have read anything about them are aware—claim to be themselves descended from the ancient Israelites. The Jewish physiognomy of the people of the country has frequently been commented upon by travellers and Englishmen; generally resident in Cabul. It has often, too, been attributed to the Jews of the Afghan Empire, and to the "Children of Israel." But this is erroneous altogether. They do nothing of the kind, for newspaper correspondents and travellers have misunderstood them altogether when making this assertion. What they call themselves will presently appear. They have no doubt, it appears, as to their claim to be Israelites, and stoutly maintain the same. It is Alexander Burnes, who, to the entire satisfaction of the Emperor of Cabul, be visited Dost Mahmood, the Amir of Afghanistan, and questioned him upon this very point. The reply was characteristic: "Why, we marry a brother's wife and give a daughter no inheritance—this we do, therefore, children of Israel?" This curious non *sensu* appeared to be conclusive. The Afghan ruler's point of view was that he would serve Israel, and he was held to their reputed Israelish descent. They call themselves, not "Beni Israel," or "Sons of Israel," as has often been asserted, but "Beni Melik Talut," descendants of King Saul,—"Talut" being their equivalent for Saul, King of Israel. Most travellers and writers give this fact, but go no further. Hence the information contained upon this subject is very imperfect. *Breaks off, as it were, just as it becomes interesting.* The tradition ascribed for the Jewish origin of the Afghans is almost unknown, and even writers of authority who repeat the statements of the natives seem to be unacquainted with it. In fact, it was altogether unknown until about one hundred years ago. It was found in an unpublished Persian manuscript in the Library of "Lorestan," one of the "Secrets of the Afghans," written by the "Sultans of Afghanistan"—by Hussain, the son of Sabir, and translated into Farsi by Maulvi Khairuddin. And it is so interesting, as a legendary variant of Jewish history, that we give the tradition as current among the people to this day. In the days of Saul, King of Israel, when the Israelites were at the height of their power, and, therefore, the latter proved victors, and continued the rule of the Covenant among the other they obtained from the Jews. Under the impression that this was the "God of the Hebrews," the conquerors thus into the hands of them had no power over it! They then took an axe and attempted to cleave it; but the axe broke, and they then sought the counsel of every man who attempted to desecrate it. They then put it into their temple, and among their own gods; when, behold! it moved and sent it into the wilderness. About this time the Jews departing of success in their contest with the Amalekites, came to the King of Israel, and said, "If thou wilt, we will fight for thee should thou set us at liberty." Samuel demanded of him, if in the event of their going to war, they would be obedient, and they replied *Yes*. Whereupon, the legend runs, the Archangel Gabriel came down from Heaven and, delivering a message to the Jewish prophet, said, "It is the will of the Lord thy God, that thou shalt be victorious; those nations that are longer than this waist, he shall be King of Israel." Melik Talut, that was King Saul—says the Afghan tradition—was at that time poor, hardworking—an inferior rank in life. Happening one day to lose a bullock for which his master held him accountable, he sought

bothought him of applying to the Preceptor  
 for aid and help. "His accordingly waited  
 upon Samuel, till the latter had beheld the  
 sights of the lofty statures and splendid build  
 of the young bersham, he called out to  
 those by him to apply to the man the name  
 of the archangel Gabriel. They did so, and the  
 king's height was exactly the measure of the  
 rod. "God has raised this man to be my  
 king," cried Samuel. But the people  
 murmured: "He is one of an inferior condi-  
 tion, a herdman, one who lives despicable  
 and alone." While the king was thus  
 agonizing, the Preceptor, who had been  
 looking afar off and saw coming toward  
 them the heifer from the Wilderness with  
 the Ark of the Covenant upon her back,  
 the animal drew nearer and sank upon its  
 knees before Saul: "A sign!" everyone  
 around exclaimed. "A sign! Saul is our  
 King," and "Talut," as the Afghans call him,  
 became King of Israel. He died a martyr,  
 in a war with the infidels, but left two sons,  
 one named Ushbek, and the other a valiant  
 warrior under King David. Birkin had  
 a son named Afghani, and Irmia a son  
 named Afghani, and Irmia a son named  
 Ushbek. The former was distinguished for  
 his prowess and beauty, strength, and in the  
 time of King Solomon established himself  
 and his descendants in the mountains of  
 Western Persia. He called himself, or was  
 a son of Talut or Saul, after the usual Eastern  
 fashion, and his progeny followed his example  
 and kept to the title of their ancestors.

THE BUR.

time of King Solomon obtained millions of Jewish descendants, in the days of the prophet Isaiah. He called himself, of course, a son of Talut or Saul, after the usual Hebrew fashion, and his progeny followed his example and kept to the title of their ancestors. As they increased in numbers they pressed further East, pushing out the original inhabitants of the land before them until length they occupied and held the land of the East, and the Jews of the East have lived since in independence, building towns and increasing, and styling themselves Sons of Saul, though others knew them also as Sons of Solomon—a name given them in the time when Afghan, the founder of the race, first sought as an emissary of the great Jewish King. They were duly converted to Judaism, and their descendants have since conferred upon their rulers the title of Malek-Sueh, according to their writers, in the Afghan tradition which accounts for their descent from the Israelites. This legend of the Jewish origin of the Afghans was thought worth investigating by so eminent a scholar as Sir William Jones. That there may be Jewish families among the Afghans, and that the legend may have some foundation, he studiously conceal their origin, is possible. At the same time the tradition must only be taken for what it is worth. The Jewish appearance of the Afghans is nothing to the question, since all Semitic peoples resemble each other more or less. The language of the Afghans Pukhto, or Pushto, is again any theory of Jewish origin. The Afghans are distinctly not Jews, and the true professing Jews of the country have a truer sense of belief in the common origin themselves and their Moslem fellow-countrymen. At the same time tradition is often so true in the main that it is quite possible that there may be a large admixture of Jewish blood in the native races of Afghanistan. There are probably about fifty thousand Jews in Afghanistan, distributed throughout the country at the present day, the majority of them residing along the northern and north-western boundary. About two thousand live in Cabul. Many of these Jews of Cabul are very rich, and have business connections extending over the whole of Central Asia. They state the number of Jews in Afghanistan to amount to upwards of six hundred, and to be increasing rapidly, and add that, for the most part, they are very ancient. The closest connection is said to exist between these colonies and the capital Cabul, messengers passing regularly to and fro among them with all the regularity and safety of an organized postal system. Of course, this puts the Jews of Afghanistan in a position to exercise considerable political powers, and puts a few of their influence in their hands. They are rarely interfered with, as the official classes are liberally subsidised, and the Emir is fully aware of the advantages he derives from a profitable class of residents. They never meddle in public matters, and keep very much to themselves, and are not very communicative about them, and the difficulty strangers experience in ascertaining their numbers. Apart from this, Cabul is an admirable trading centre for the Jews, and the community has been and is steadily increasing in numbers and wealth. They labour, of course, under the usual disabilities to which Jews are subjected in all Mohammedan countries. They are forbidden to wear a turban, and to tie a rope round the waist, and liable to punishment if they venture to ride abroad upon either an ass or a horse. They are also obliged to wear a three-cornered hat, so as to be recognised by the Moslemen as infidels; perchance, any true believer abroad, or, error, be led to give the greeting of peace to one who is an infidel. The rigour with which these laws are enforced is, however, entirely upon the relations subsisting between the local authorities and the Jews in the district. For the most part there are fairly well-treated in Afghanistan itself, though they pay heavily for the protection accorded to them.—*Jewish World*.

## A SANGUINARY GIPSY FEUD

The Madrid correspondent of the *Palmer* *Mirror* relates a striking instance of the intensity of family quarrels in Spain. About a year ago a gipsy named Moralis was assassinated at Zerra, in the province of Alcala. The wife of his cousin, a woman named Sira, was the last person to be tried and condemned to death, but his execution did not satisfy the vengeance of the victim's family. There had been ill-feeling between the two families for three years, but there had been no open quarrel until the murder of Moralis. Soon after the execution of the murderer, which took place last month, the two families met on a retreat from a fair near the town of Oaxaca. There had their mules and cattle with them. There were about 50 on each side, including women and children. A regular pitched battle ensued, revolvers, knives and sticks, being freely used by the men, while the women fought with stones and other missiles, and the children threw stones indiscriminately. The result of the struggle was that 30 heads of the two families were both killed and two of the women, and several of the children. There were 10 or 12 wounded, and the bodies of the dead were horribly mutilated. If the mounted police had not intervened the fight there would have been many more killed. The bodies of the two who were killed, and the baggage of the two families was strown about in such disorder that the road for nearly half a mile looks as if a large army had beaten a retreat along it.

THE PIANO IN DANGER.

This interesting and long-suffering classical critic provides the rising age with instructive examples as governments will look with intense feelings upon the attack which M. Peyrarnaud is making upon their favourite music in the instrument. Quite a sensation has already been produced in Paris, and will, no doubt be effected elsewhere, by the denunciations of which this writer has addressed to an archbishop, domestic use and enjoyment, and the support he gives to the irreproachable, except at least in the houses of noblesse, university men, and farmers. The grounds upon which the French critic bases his complaints are of several kinds; but two of them are exciting a lively controversy among people who think they know something of the subject. He declares, in the first place, that the bourgeoisie, playing degenerate the whole science of music by bringing it down to a vulgar level. There are so many very middling

players, he asserts, who inflict themselves with noise at all times, in seasons and out of season, that the piano itself, and all music in general, is deemed rather a bore by many men and women who would otherwise tolerate it readily enough, even if they were not enthusiastic admirers of the epicure or the oratorio. But what he chiefly objects to is the inducement offered by piano playing to young girls and other people devoid of real musical sense, to spend the greater part of their time in acquiring an accomplishment in which they are doomed never to excel. He looks upon these votaries as the victims of a sad delusion, which ought to be more fully spured them, and from which they might be exonerated with much benefit to themselves and their audiences. The humblest education of their period will, he says, be sufficient to give them the true view of the matter, but, as the parents are the persons to decide ultimately as to its merits and demerits, he may be expected that there will be some vigorous controversies in drawing-rooms and places where they play before the matter is settled. —*Globe*.

THE BUR.

"I beg your pardon," said a slouching dressed individual, reaching for a bur which he adhered to the coat sleeve of a gentleman. "I am a poor, old, blind beggar, and I am in need of a coat, sir; permit me to remove it." "Thank you; no consequence," said the gentleman, and himself removing the bur. The impudent one struck an attitude, told the regulations of a hunger, and preferred a request for a coat, and to have it. "He has the money, but will lingered." "What is my man?" asked the gentleman. "Please sir," replied the tramp, "you have my man in your hand. I'd like it, if you please. It is my capital, and I have no other." "What do you want, you see, I strike it, to a cave what looks downy, you know, and then I steps up and takes it off. Sometimes I only gets thanks for my trouble, and some times I don't get that much; and then so you see, I am in a bad way." "What is that?" said the gentleman. "That is my capital; couldn't do business with it; have to shut, up shop, you know." — Boston Transcript.

### MR. B'S GOOD FORTUNE.

The old divers are fond of recounting the glories of their craft, and are specially impressed with any information as to the success of the business of the American diver. This spirit has been fostered no less by successes of the ancestor of the Mulgrana than by the good fortune of John Gann. Whitbaitale. The old diver was, many years, employed on the Galway coast, and used to pass his evenings in a public-house frequented by fishermen. One of these men, who was a diver, told him that in the district, told Gann that one of the Spanish vessels had been wrecked not far from the coast, and indicated that he himself pointed out the spot. Gann, having finished his special job, made terms with the fisherman, and they were both out for many weeks dragging the spot indicated for any traces of the wreck. The diver, however, was coming upon obstructions with their grapnel. Gann brought-out his diving apparatus, and sure enough the truth of the tradition vindicated by the finding of a number of dollars, which had originally been packed in barrels. The barrels had, however, had, rotted away, and left the gold soaked in brackish water. Gann, however, John Whitbaitale, built a Whitbaitale on his native place, a row of houses, which, to commemorate the circumstance, he called Dollar Row.—From "The Sea" for June

ONE KIND OF BRITISH BREED

The other day a young and very pretty woman with eyes of the kind supposed to be the most typical of the type, was seen stepping into an omnibus, where only one seat was left. A well-dressed, well-groomed man of about thirty pushed her rudely as he sprang up the steps and took the vacant place. At another time, on coming out of the theatre, while the people were waiting just inside the door for their carriages, a man lighted a cigar and blew the smoke into the face of a lady standing there with a friend. She made a gesture of indignance, when the man said, "Gentlemen may smoke here." "You may smoke here, but you cannot be a gentleman if you do it," said the lady—one of those not easily put down.

The annoyances to which young women travelling alone are often subjected is again due to the type of the Englishman who is intrinsic. If a lady meets an ordinary young Englishman who does not know her, she meets some one who does not hold her in high respect, and who does not go out of his way to show her any. If she be prettier than most, he stares at her, perhaps smiles, perhaps speaks; if she be of no personal attractions, he looks at her with indifference, and says nothing emphatically to herself. Whatever she may be about to do—to pass through a doorway, enter a railway carriage, or alight on a bus, or take a lift, he pushes past her, though no one is hurried for time, and then she

follow meekly after. The elder men  
more courteous. They retain still a ce-

flavour of the stately old times when manners were part of a gentleman's education, and politeness was one of the points of distinction between a courtier and a boor.—*Que*

## BALDNESS IN THE ORIENT.

Herr Schweitzer, writing from Widdien in the *Monatsschrift für den Orient*, refers to baldness among Orientals. In Europe it is a disease, but here, baldness is the privilege of the scholar. In the East, the hair is shaved, it is the common characteristic of the races—the Spanish Jews and the Turks—whose nervous system has never been overthrown by any devotion to serious studies. In some measure to explain the origin of this phenomenon we must commence at the cradles of the two peoples living side by side. The mother of the Turk is ignorant of the known and is manifested in ways of omission rather than of commission. The Oriental mother neglects the principal duties to be observed. During the first eight days of an earthly career the infant is sprinkled with little tepid water once a day by some old woman, then wrapped in colored rags and placed in a cage of logwood, and being wrapped in the well-padded cloth under the chin. This process is repeated during the succeeding weeks on every two days, until finally it has become too tedious even for this repetition, and the child alone together, through fear, if said, that the child would catch cold from frequent washing. Superstition has added to the child's delirium the notion that the head of an infant should never be washed, as the scab produced by the dirt is good for the eyes. This dirt, mixed with the secretions from the sebaceous and other glands, becomes the home of numerous animal and vegetable parasites, which prevent the development of hair growth, which is already gone. The Spaniard, with his more rational notions, for the same reason, however, carefully excluded by the custom which is imperative among Romitic people of never, by day or night, or upon an occasion whatsoever, taking off the head covering. At night the fez is changed for a linen cap of similar shape. This perpetuates the disease, and the growth of the hair, and transmission and propagation of their work. Herr Schweitzer, who has lived in the East for many years, first noticed chrypie baldness among the lower classes of the Turks, especially the so-called Spaniards of Salonic.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

[illegible]

**WOOLLEN GOODS**

[illegible]

PRODUCE

[illegible]

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND REG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DISTINCTION.
HONG KONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Asia	July 18	Horstmann.	Ger. str.	1301	Mohbers & Co	
Bangkok	July 5	Wichard.	Brit. str.	990	Gibb, Livinstone & Co	London
Canton	July 5	Balthasia	Brit. str.	1034	Matheson & Co	
City of N. York	July 14	Saris	Amer. str.	8030	M. & S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Davonghi	July 11	Anthony	Brit. str.	1513	Russell & Co	Yokohama
Donkwa	July 15	M. Tonné	Brit. str.	982	Douglas Lafrank & Co	Coast Ports
Don Juan	July 15	Marquet	Span. str.	654	Brazo & Co	
Enrica	June 18	Orbrook	Brit. str.	2083	Naval Authorities	
Essex	July 4	H. Longley	Brit. str.	1675	Adamsen, Ball & Co	
Favos	—	Storani	Brit. str.	1171	H. & W. Doit Co	
Friscoeur	July 19	Hage	Brit. str.	994	Hinge, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
Galley of Lorne	July 14	Pomroy	Brit. str.	1350	Russell & Co	Nagasaki
G. G. S. Jacob	July 19	L. Besseling	Dut. str.	1434	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Heddes	July 19	Duke	Brit. str.	2001	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Glengarry	June 15	J. S. Hogg	Brit. str.	2303	Natal Authorities	London
Greyhound	July 18	W. C. Syler	Brit. str.	222	Adamsen, Ball & Co	W. Canton
Hankow	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str.	2235	Butterfield & Swire	
Heron	Sept. 23	Obarg	Brit. str.	—	Pascan & Co	
Homam	—	T. T. Bunting	Brit. str.	1081	H. G. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Kiackang	—	A. Reunier	Brit. str.	498	H. & O. N. Co	Manoa
Kiackewah	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str.	2081	H. G. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Mohentau	July 19	Mios	Fr. str.	2500	Messageries Maritimes	
Mitropoli	July 18	Harvey	Brit. str.	5387	F. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Mohle	July 19	C. Doort	Brit. str.	915	H. & O. N. Co	Bombay
Mount Lebanon	June 18	D. Maxwell	Brit. str.	1555	Adamsen, Ball & Co	
Oxfordshire	July 28	O. P. Jones	Brit. str.	998	Russell & Co	
Pilot Fish	June 2	Robinson	Brit. str.	161	Captain	
Powah	—	Lefort	Amer. str.	1842	Captain Steadman & Co	Canton
Sea Gull	—	Leslird	Amer. str.	48	C. Tradar Insurance Co	
Signal	July 17	Hindward	Ger. str.	243	Siamens & Co	
Siamis	July 7	Paul	Fr. str.	1280	Messageries Maritimes.	Yokohama
Triton	July 10	Bleiborn	Ger. str.	460	Captain	
Vinox	July 17	Kullen	Ger. str.	818	Steenack & Co	
Vinins	July 15	Peters	Brit. str.	1270	Gibb, Livinstone & Co	Melbourne
Vinea	July 18	Temple	Fr. str.	1013	Messageries Maritimes	
Vortoren	May 24	J. Brown	Brit. str.	878	Arnold, Kaberg & Co	
Woolambo	May 31	Cordell	Brit. str.	1303	Adamsen, Ball & Co	
Whampoa	July 17	Williams	Brit. str.	1103	Butterfield & Swire	New Zealand
White Cloud	—	Clarke	Brit. str.	652	H. G. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. - shu - Wu	Dec. 25	Owston	Brit. str.	108	Pascan & Co	
Zagros	June 16	—	Brit. str.	678	Russell & Co	
NAGASAKI.						
In Port on 8th JULY, 1885.						
Ger. str.	104	Holmes, Stinson & Co				
Jap. bk	1084	M. B. M. Co				
Jap. bk	1001	M. B. M. Co				
Brit. bk	327	"China"				
Brit. bk	583	Adams & Co				
Amer. bk	—	C. & T. Trading Co				
YOKOHAMA.						
In Port on 8th JULY, 1885.						
Brit. bk	392	Chinese				
Brit. bk	444	Soo Hoo				
Brit. bk	289	Soo Hoo				
Amer. bk	871	Fraser & Co				
Amer. bk	1372	Cassini				
Ger. bk	593	Son Hoo				
Brit. str.	2150	A. Clark				
Brit. bk	1360	Messageries Maritimes				
Amer. bk	1008	Smith, Ball & Co				
Brit. bk	31	Butterfield & Swire				
Amer. bk	47	P. Bohm				
Brit. bk	480	Soo Hoo				
Amer. bk	1165	Fraser, Farley & Co				
Brit. bk	623	China				
Amer. bk	1193	C. & T. Trading Co				
Brit. str.	1883	Messageries Maritimes				
MANILA.						
In Port on 22nd JUNE, 1885.						
Swid. bk	255	Gao, M. & Knize & Co				Channel
Swid. bk	1847	Smith, Ball & Co				Liverpool
Span. bk	584	Smith, Ball & Co				
Amer. str.	941	Smith, Ball & Co				New York
LOILOI.						
In Port on 22nd JUNE, 1885.						

**SAILING VESSELS.**

Allet	June 29	J. B. Nielson	Nor. sh	305	Bureau Co., Limited
Allan Rowe	June 29	H. G. Holland	Aur. sh	930	Chapman
Annie H. Smith	July 9	R. B. Brown	Aur. sh	1452	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Anna Johnson	June 18	M. Hall	Aur. sh	947	Molchers & Co
Anna Johnson	June 28	W. Vance	Aur. sh	884	W. H. Arnold, Kierberg & Co
A. A. S. Sales	July 14	E. Stewart	Aur. sh	1110	Messageries Maritimes
Ball of Oregon	June 1	E. Matthews	Aur. sh	1335	Captain
Benj. Savel	June 1	S. R. Neller	Aur. sh	574	Yoon Fat Hong
Benj. Savel	July 27	W. S. Gifford	Siam. sh	629	Ed. Sehnallens & Co
Carroll	June 28	W. S. Gifford	Aur. sh	1371	Borneo Co., Limited
C. Bryant	June 28	J. H. Cole	Aur. sh	1080	Captain
Columbus	June 23	Senerhall	Ger. sh	1080	Ed. Sehnallens & Co
Conna	June 18	D. Slegner	Ger. sh	505	Captain
Edmund	June 26	J. G. Kading	Siam. sh	878	Chowell & Co
Eng Lee	June 27	G. H. Korok	Siam. sh	1351	Chowell & Co
E. Reed	July 18	Whitely	Aur. sh	1294	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
F. P. Nelson	July 5	F. E. Nichols	Ger. sh	1284	Molchers & Co
Frederick	June 21	Spasen	Aur. sh	1353	Russell & Co
Haroldie	June 27	Thibaut	A. m. sh	1231	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
Hendrich	June 23	Weymann	Ger. sh	1284	Chowell & Co
H. J. Smith	July 1	Finlayson	Brit. sh	1284	Molchers & Co
Hughson Light	May 29	W. S. Gifford	Brit. sh	1353	Russell & Co
Highlander	May 19	Bachelard	Aur. sh	1231	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
John C. Smith	July 13	Ross	A. m. sh	1231	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
J. Thompson	June 22	H. Peterson	Aur. sh	1284	Wielor & Co
J. W. Peterson	June 22	W. S. Gifford	Aur. sh	1231	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
L. Harwood	July 14	Williams	Brit. sh	1284	Wielor & Co
Lucky	June 9	Boeyds	Siam. sh	421	Captain
Margaret	June 29	Sorensen	Span. sh	261	Smith, Rawford & Co
Mary	June 29	Harwood	Brit. sh	162	Turner & Co
Mayaway	May 4	Jay Vincent	Brit. sh	1074	Carlwitz & Co
M. Oida	June 2	McHenry	Aur. sh	1037	Captain
Penceboat	June 28	Chipman	Aur. sh	1037	Captain
R. E. Wood	July 18	Hancock	Aur. sh	1485	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Raphael	June 22	Harkness	Aur. sh	1550	Messageries Maritimes
R. E. Wood	May 23	R. Bayley	Aur. sh	1496	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Richardson	July 17	Stewart	Aur. sh	842	Arnold, Kierberg & Co
Shaphrother	June 9	John Horan	Brit. sh	527	Glenn & Co
Sofia	June 17	R. Lestons	Span. sh	794	Lewis, Crawford & Co
Star of China	May 21	Chas. Smith	Brit. sh	1267	Captain
Stephen	May 17	Tompetay	Brit. sh	1231	Chowell & Co
St. Nicholas	May 18	W. S. Gifford	Aur. sh	1400	Blackhead & Co
Two Boys	April 11	Springer	Aur. sh	1400	Gibb, Livingston & Co
W. H. McNeil	April 15	Bria	Brit. sh		

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG	TONS	R.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Agamemnon	d.s. tarot ironclad	6	3385	Captain S. Long	Port Hamilton
Albatross	screw sloop	4	840	Com. Hinks	Port Hamilton
Andacious	double-screw iron frigate	14	4330	Captain Pearson	Hongkong
Champion	corvette	14	2349	Captain Powell	Nagasaki
Comet	corvette	14	2370	Capt. J. H. Hingley	Port Hamilton
Cookshofer	gunboat	4	470	Lt.-Com. Boteler	Pakhoi
Caracua	corvette	14	2450	Capt. J. & J. Hancock	Singapore
Daring	composites sloop	4	920	Commander Broke	Port Hamilton
Deceit	double-screw gunboat	5	340	Capt. J. H. Hingley	Singapore
Espergle	composites sloop	6	1143	Capt. C. A. G. B.idge	Singapore
Ensign	gunboat	4	455	Lieut.-Com. Adams	Singapore
Firebrand	composites gunboat	4	460	Lieut.-Com. Dickson	Port Hamilton
Flying Fish	sloop	1	946	Capt. J. H. Hingley	Singapore
Hambleton	gunboat	—	—	Capt. Wm. Mackenzie	Hongkong
India	transport	—	—	Capt. M. R. Day	Hongkong
Invisible	double-screw ironclad	14	4030	Capt. R. E. Backe	Singapore
Linnet	gunboat.	5	1050	Commander G. W. Hill	Shanghai
Maclia	double-screw gunboat	5	1050	Capt. G. R. G. Croft	Port Hamilton
Midge	double-screw gun- <i>rassal</i> sloop	4	470	Com. Hoihan	Hongkong
Pegasus	sloop	6	970	Capt. A. E. B.elford	Port Hamilton
P'raho Castle	transport	—	—	Capt. Harrison	Hongkong
Rambler	composites gun- <i>rassal</i> transport	5	870	Com. Hon. Vecker	Amoy
Rosetta	transport	—	—	Capt. Brady	Hongkong
Sapphire	corvette	12	2360	Capt. R. G. Kinsham	Hongkong
Swift	double-screw gun- <i>rassal</i>	6	1010	Commander Eronay	Port Hamilton
Wreck	double-screw gunboat.	20	—	Commander Leane	Hongkong
V. Emanuel	reeching ship	20	—	Commodore Moray	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle despatch- <i>rassal</i>	2	1330	Lt.-Com. Farquhar	Hongkong
Van-derer	composites sloop	4	738	Capt. O. Churchill	Port Hamilton
Waver Swan	corvette	14	2349	Capt. S. B. Hallis	Port Hamilton
Wiven	gunboat	4	450	Commander Day	Hongkong
Zephyr	gunboat	4	530	Lt.-Com. C. K. Hope	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN OF WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION:

NAME.	FLAG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Alcock	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Schanz	Vladivostok
Albat	American corvette	4	800	Commander J. C. Baroley	Yokohama
Aspie	French gunboat	4	—	Capt. M. de F. Jonghères	Shanghai
Atlanta	French frigate	12	1400	Captain Treve	Crusins
Champlain	French cruiser	10	1450	Captain Maréchal	Yokohama
Chastan	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Fentals	Formosa
Chastan Egon	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Legard	Pescadores
Comète	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Noiret	Hailung
Cristó, Colombo	Italian corvette	—	—	Captain Acciari	Chumpei
D. Batang	French cruiser	15	—	Captain Combeaud	—
Duché-Raffet	French corvette	—	—	Capt. L. Monssant	Yokohama
Duguay-Trouin	French corvette	5	—	Captain Pasewy	Saigon
Eolairer	French corvette	—	—	Captain Fournier	Pescadores
Elisabeth	German corvette	21	3,000	Comd. Schering	San Francisco
Ernest	Russian transport	8	800	Commander A. S. Barker	Amoy
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	—	80	Captain Kotchuk	Japan
Illic	German gunboat	7	80	Commander Steinh	Vladivostok
Jacuar	French gunboat	4	340	Lieut. Com. Rotger	Vladivostok
Jamete	Russian transport	8	900	Lieut. Com. Comte	Hailung
Karguelen	French corvette	8	900	Com. P. F. Harrington	Singapore
Krayer	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Teutloff	Pescadores
La Galassioere	French frigate	14	2370	Captain Flourens	Yokohama
La Ylla	Russian transport	—	—	Captain Karambasque	Yokohama
Le Pelicous	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Moquet	Hailung
Lutin	French gunboat	4	—	Captain Blotet	Crusins
Lyrie	French gunboat	4	100	Captain Dubat	Chongking
Madon	French corvette	—	—	Captain Pouch	Kailung
Maitin	Russian frigate	16	3000	Captain Greoustlet	Batavia
Monocory	American gunboat	6	750	Com. F. J. Higginson	Canton
Morpe	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Vladivostok
Nautilus	German gun-vessel	3	1600	Capt. Aschenbora	Yokohama
Nautium	American gunboat	2	—	Captain Spetler	Chefoo
Nerps	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Valrandt	Vladivostok
Nielly	French corvette	7	350	Capt. D. dos Esverts	Saigon
Onipoblik	Russian cruiser	13	550	Capt. E. Ess-outreff	Yokohama
Ossipee	American corvette	8	800	Capt. J. J. McAllister	Shanghai
Palos	American gunboat	6	300	Lieut. Com. T. Nelson	Foochow
Plavier	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Paillois	Hailung
Primangnet	French corvette	—	—	Captain M. Haze	San on
Pyatynik	Russian cruiser	8	350	Capt. Fuchler	Yokohama
R. de Genouilly	French frigate	—	—	Commander Richard	Formosa
Rollad	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Mayet	Pescadores
Sabos	French cruiser	—	—	Captain W. Nohin	San on
Sagou	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Boyle	Macao
Sebang	Portuguese gunboat	—	—	Capt. Atila	Japan
Singapore	Russian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostok
Tonguin	French transport	14	—	Captain Dyrham	Pescadores
Trenton	American frigate	14	400	Captain Dyrham	Nankai
Triumphante	French frigate	14	—	Captain Dupuis	Pescadores
Tungus	French frigate	15	4500	E. F. Batnan	Hongkong
Velace	Spanish corvette	—	—	Captain Virille	Crusins
Villars	French corvette	15	600	Captain Folyere	Crusins
Vigore	French gunboat	4	—	Captain Polinsky	Vladivostok
V. Monocory	Russian frigate	4	—	Commander Melchouky	Vladivostok
Watech	Russian gunboat	4	—	—	—